

Poetry.

The Christmas Watch.

BY MRS. H. H. H.

Two little rose faces,
Two little curly heads,
Nodding down on Christmas Eve,
In two soft, downy beds.

Four rosy eyes so drowsy,
Just closed with mother's kiss,
Now open in the stillness,
For Santa's feet they lie.

Two little hearts beat quickly,
When steps go up the street,
Listening for soft sleigh bells,
And the sound of reindeer feet.

Four eyes fixed on the fire,
Four ears bent for the knock,
When Santa Claus comes stealing
Down the chimney big and black.

Where from the nursery mantle,
Two tiny stockings swing,
Waiting for the midnight call,
And the dainty gifts he brings.

Swiftly the time speeds onward,
The firelight grows dim,
Four little eyelids drooping,
Someone comes gently in.

Mother bends fondly o'er them,
Kissing each rosy cheek,
The Christmas watch is over,
Each child lies fast asleep.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1887.

Never Mind.

BY REV. HENRY HAYDON, M. A.

Did you hear the angry word?
Never mind!
Let it be as never heard—
Never mind!

"Twit twit twit" the breast,
"Twit twit twit" the breast,
Cast it from thee, that is best—
Never mind!

Have you planned and toiled in vain?
Never mind!
Loss is sometimes highest gain,
Never mind!

Love is sometimes highest gain,
Never mind!
Character is more than gold,
Never mind!

Does the night seem dark and long?
Never mind!
You can cheer it with a song,
Never mind!

Darkness always leads to dawn,
Night is but the going down,
Out of griefs our joys are born—
Never mind!

Does the east wind rattle through?
Never mind!
Does the north wind bring the snow?
Never mind!

"Would he south, or would he west,
If the Father thought it best;
Face it, like the lion, and rest—
Never mind!

Is the future all unknown?
Never mind!
Thou wilt never be alone—
Never mind!

Turn above thy weeping eyes,
Heaven is watching through the skies,
Trust the love that never dies—
Never mind!

—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Selected Tale.

THE TEAR-DROP.

OR, THE MISTRESS' HEART RELENTED.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

I never pass an evening in the Green Room of a Theatre without bringing away something worthy of being treasured. No matter what part we act upon the stage, here at least we lay down the rule, and appear in our own proper characters. It seems as if there were some necessity laid upon us, when behind the scenes, to throw off all disguise, and exhibit the true lights and shades of what we are and have been. Not long ago I heard a little story in the Green Room of a Theatre in Paris, which may possess some interest for readers beyond the circle who knew and appreciated the narrator.

The conversation, shared by authors, actors and editors, had taken a metaphysical turn, and one of the party, to prove that our character and destiny were controlled entirely by our original constitution, and it was therefore impossible for us to change. "No man," said he, "can be cured of his vices or evil passions; who ever heard of a miser made generous?"

"I have," said a deep voice at my side. "I am a living witness to the reality of a change you have pronounced impossible. I was once a miser!"

We all turned towards the speaker; I recognized him at once as one of the most successful dramatic writers of the day, and one whose liberality was the theme of every tongue.

"And who performed this miracle?" inquired the first speaker.

"Who? a fear shed by a child!" Here our attention increased, and we drew around the speaker.

"It was in 1834," said he—"I had just given to the theatre, La Portie, Martin's drama, which thus far has brought me the most money, and [why should I not say it?] the most fame as a dramatic writer. I received by the same post two letters from Marseilles. One was from the manager of the theatre in that city, saying, that to secure the better performance and consequent success of my new piece, he desired my personal aid at the rehearsals. The proprietors of the theatre left the sum to be allowed me for my counsel, time, and expenses, to be named by myself, but I must certainly go, and go immediately. The other letter was in these words:

"The widow and child of your late brother are in sickness and are nearly dying of want. A few hundred francs would save their lives, and your presence here would restore them back to health."

[Signed] VICTOR LAMBERT, M. D.

"I said to you at first, and I do not shrink from repeating it, for I can now make the awful without shame, that I had the flinty heart of the demon of avarice. The physician's letter put me in a rage, and I crushed and tore it in pieces—but the proposal from the manager required an immediate answer, and I started the very next day for Marseilles. My journey was one long sum in addition—I noted down to centime my expenses, I estimated the value of every hour of my time, I fixed upon the sum to be asked for my advice—each word was weighed and had its price, and nothing was omitted by which I could swell up the amount of my demands. My poor sister-in-law I thought of as little as possible, and when her image, in sickness and in poverty, did force itself upon my memory, I quickly banished it. Oh! it was vile in me, it was infamous, for I had long ago intentionally ill-treated my poor kinswoman.

"Years before this period in question, I had received a letter from my only brother, a true-hearted sailor, now alas, buried in the ocean, informing me that he was deeply in love with a fisherman, who would bring him in a valuable dowry, made up of an excellent heart, a fine person, eyes of the greatest beauty, and an entire absence of ready money. To this letter I had replied as follows:

This letter was certainly short, but not sweet.

"My sister-in-law was a native of Normandy, which implies, as we all know, that she was extremely proud; and she was besides, virtuous, resolute, and especially headstrong. She never forgot this feeling letter, and at heart she nourished a deep-seated contempt for the writer. When, therefore, her husband perished at sea, without support, without hope for the future, she found herself reduced to penury and in sickness, she determined to suffer everything, even death itself, rather than seek my aid—and she might have died without writing me, without pardoning my unfeeling letter, and without being very headstrong, not particularly wise, and not at all a Christianlike spirit; but she was not alone in her determination—she had a child, a lovely little girl, who lay on a miserable bed with her dying mother, daily wasting away, and enduring the pangs of hunger with the resignation of an angel. Notwithstanding all her obstinacy, my sister-in-law loved her child with a mother's love, and she would save it, if an effort must be made to soften the heart of the cruel brother. She made the avowal to her physician, a kind-hearted and charitable man, who had already ascertained that poverty was the first disease to be cured, and to this end he had contributed his small, but insufficient aid, for he was nearly as poor as his patient. The physicians of the poor possess every talent but that of feeling for their sufferers."

"It was this excellent man who took upon himself the task of writing to me, and on my arrival at Marseilles, he was waiting for me in the coach office yard. As I had not replied to his letter, he had presumed in the simplicity of his heart, that I would of course come. Generous hearts are always thus influenced; they judge from themselves, and believe in goodness. He hastened to greet me, and I have never since, time, my dear sister, you foresee that day would be equivalent to a sentence of death. God will reward you for the good act." This unmerited praise was bitter, but I had not the magnanimity to say it was undeserved—and what man ever refused to be flattered? What ass would pass for a lion?

"My first visit, which I had determined to make to the manager of the theatre, was made to my sister-in-law. I found her in the miserable garret, a dilapidated house, situated in a narrow street, with not even a ray of sunshine to cheer her lonely hours. Near the bed, with its scanty covering was a little girl—she had large and lustrous eyes, arched eyebrows already thin and faded; her hair profuse and in careless ringlets, so beautiful in childhood, encircled regular features, full of intelligence, and stamped with that serious resignation which only suffering gives to the countenance. Oh! how sweet was that child, even then, and how eloquently her thin pale cheek pleaded for her! I gazed upon her in silence—I began to feel that there is in childhood an irresistible attraction, a fascination, which we feel and acknowledge, although our hearts may have been for a life-time closed to every benevolent or tender emotion."

"I found her play the dear child in my arms, but a selfish avarice whispered in you, and your heart to be touched with pity you are lost! I felt that I should incur obligations which during my whole life I had studied to avoid. I should be compelled to relieve effectually the accusing misery which surrounded me. Like one who sees an abyss at his feet, I recoiled at the thought. The benevolent physician could not comprehend my detestable selfishness, he only saw the misery, and denominated the effect of pity. The cold hesitation of a miser at the sight of suffering he would avoid, would fly from, he supposed the emotion of a softened heart. A melancholy smile irradiated his features. Approaching me more closely, he pressed my hands in his warmth, and said, 'The sight of so much misery, I see, affects you deeply. In our profession, if we would do our duty, we must be able to see the misery, with such scenes—yes, however, the only physician wanted here—let us go nearer.' We went closer to the bedside. I was in a cold sweat, for shame was at work at my heart, and my mean and sordid subtleties tortured me."

"When my sister-in-law saw me so near her bedside, she rose with difficulty and sat up in bed, leaning upon the physician's arm. There was visible in her countenance pride and resignation; she would not be condescended to, but she did not dare to command, and it was a painful task to ask aid and protection from the only person in the world she had despised. She did not, therefore, descend to solicitation, but trembling with emotion, she pointed with her attenuated finger to her child, saying in heart-breaking tones, 'My poor child will soon be motherless!'

This simple but powerful appeal to my compassion did not conquer my stubborn heart. I carefully noticed her looking at the child, for fear of relenting, and said as coolly as I could, 'Why do you indulge in such melancholy forebodings? You are still young and in the care of a skillful physician—we ought never to despair.' Any other human being would have said, 'Your brother is here; he has come to wipe away your tears, and to make you forget your former unworthiness; rely upon him for he will be a father to your child'; but I said no such thing—I had but one wish—to fly. Oh! worship of the golden calf, how flinty-hearted, how infamous it makes us! While thus undecided in what manner to effect the shameful retreat I meditated, the sweet child had steadily fixed her eyes upon my iron countenance, appearing more surprised than ashamed, and when coming close to me, she took hold of my hand, pointed to the foot of the mother's bed, and in the most touching accent, said, 'Sit down here, you are so tall I can't reach you, if you don't take me in your lap.' I sat down and she climbed up to a seat upon my knees.

The mother seeing this, clasped her hands and raised her eyes to Heaven as if in prayer. For myself, I felt that the decisive moment had arrived, and I raised my heart in what I called to me."

"What is this woman and what is this child to me?" thought I. "I am under no promise to support them—they have no legal claim upon me—they cannot oblige me to feed them. My riches, so long and so patiently toiled for, are mine, yes, mine alone. The future is dark and uncertain, to give away a part even, would be foolish and imprudent!" In short, I gave myself all the excellent reasons which the love of hoarding can bring so triumphantly into the field of argument. My resolution once taken, I resolved to be firm, and calling to me the poor sister-in-law, I looked steadily in the face of the child. She looked at me in awe steadily and boldly, and appeared considering in what way she could break through the icy rampart behind which I was entrenched. At length throwing her little arms around my neck, she said in her childish manner, 'Will you be my papa? Oh, I will love you so. You look just like my dear papa. Sometimes he looked cross too, but he was so good, if he did look cross, I wasn't afraid—are you good too?' I cannot describe to you the touching effect of this artless appeal; I felt altered not, but making a strong effort to retain my stern and unyielding

aspect, I rudely clasped her little arms from around my neck, and without a word in reply placed her upon her feet beside me. In an instant she turned deadly, frightfully pale, then a single tear rolled slowly down her marble cheek, and fell, yet not, upon my trembling hand."

A change, sudden and entire, came over me—my greedy avarice, my brutal conduct appeared before me in their revolting deformity—I felt degraded in the dust—I no longer tried to struggle against the principle of goodness implanted in us all, I no longer resented, I felt, and giving way to the happiness of being guided by the heart alone, I placed my hands upon the child's head, and in a fervid and solemn tone exclaimed, 'I call Heaven to witness that here in this mother's presence I do promise to be to thee as a father, and never daughter was more tenderly loved than I will love thee, my child.' Oh! I could wish you had seen the mother when she heard these words. Her eyes appeared to gleam with light, her features were radiant with joy, her breast heaved convulsively, and she tried to speak, but there was no sound—not a word could she utter. The physician was alarmed, and we feared she would actually die of joy. But joy seldom kills—she soon breathed more freely, and tears came to her aid, 'Brother,' said she, 'I have wronged you; you admit much more which I would not have. I believe (I repeat to you) she would have asked for forgiveness for my brutality towards her—it would have overwhelmed me with remorse. Interrupted her thanks by saying that in her feeble state she ought to avoid the exertion of talking. The physician, who was of my opinion, enjoined silence and quiet, and after giving some directions, was about to take leave of his patient, when I called him aside, and handing him my purse, desired him to take the necessary measures for her immediate removal."

"I knew no person in Marseilles, and the worthy man took upon himself the task of finding a suitable residence. 'Though,' said he, 'I fear she will not need it long.' 'If but for a day,' said I, 'it will be one day snatched from years of misery.' That very evening everything was accomplished, and the next day found us in the occupancy of a small house tastefully situated in the midst of trees and flowers, and near the sea shore."

"There, during three months, I clung to the hope that my sister-in-law might regain her health, and for a time I had good reason to indulge in the expectation. She was ever calm and tranquil; she would smile sweetly as I would forget my fifty years, my gray hairs, and become a child again to please the being I loved so dearly, and she, too, but alas! my hope was not to be realized—her struggle with poverty and disease had been of too long duration; the sources of life were exhausted, and medical science, with the tenderest care, could not avail. She well knew that her life was drawing to its close, and she contemplated the melancholy certainty with holy resignation. If she rarely spoke of her approaching end, it was to spare our tender hearts."

"The fatal hour arrived too soon—it was one of those moonlit nights so beautiful in that climate, when the mild sea air."

"That cools the twilight of the sultry day," came gently into the room. Seated between her dear child and myself, she seemed to enjoy the freshness of the breeze, when her hand convulsively grasped mine, and she said in a low, hoarse voice, 'Her face was as white as marble. Looking first at her child and then at me, with calm serenity in her countenance, she said, 'Your kindness, dear brother, has made the close of my life happy. I die without a pang, for you will love my child.' She ceased speaking, and soon was no more. Shall I avow it? Her death to me had nothing of the terrible of the appalling. In her last words, in her calm resignation, the ray of hope brightening her features as she passed away, there was a mysterious, an unseen power which seemed to say, 'I go to a better world—it was not the eternal sleep succeeding Life's flinty fever, but the dawning of a joyful day.'

"From that hour my brother's child has been mine, our joys and sorrows are intermingled, and to her happiness I have devoted my life. Her beauty and loveliness have increased from year to year. The joyous smile and the words of sweet welcome which overawed my return to my once lonely dwelling are now more dear to me than all the world beside."

"Like the dew-drop which falls upon the bud and expands the flower, that precious TEAR has opened my heart to the claims of kindness and of man upon his fellow man; and the flinty-hearted and grasping miser of former days, is no longer to be seen here. I would have bartered his very soul for a bag of gold."—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A Montana Schoolmarm.

During the recent convention of teachers in this city there was one present—a woman—whose history the reporters failed to get. Seven years ago she graduated in St. Louis and went West. She began teaching in the wilds of Montana, and her presence created a sensation among the miners. She was as great a curiosity as "Katsika" the albino. The old men of the mountains came miles to see her, and I am told she had a class of these old men who wanted to learn "reading," "itins," and "rhetoric." As civilization became a fixed fact the wilds wherein she had taught became a county, and at the very first election this plucky girl was made superintendent of instruction in the county.

She established schools, and as there are no railroads in her county and few coaches, she visits her various schools by means of a private mule team, which was given her by the class of old miners to whom she taught the rudiments. Sometimes she rides in storms, and always alone. There is an unwritten law in the county that she is to be protected from insult. When she was in Chicago she sent for her old mother, who was in St. Louis, and brought her here. They went East on a vacation, and passed through this city on their return to Montana. The young lady has purchased a deep farm in the West, and her mother is going out to tend it. [Chicago Mail.]

A young minister and his wife visited the congregation where his father was previously the pastor. He came on the Sabbath, and, after serving one of the venerable elders, speaking with the young minister's wife, said, 'Your husband preached from the same text that his father had the last time he was in the pulpit.' "Indeed!" replied the lady, "I hope it was not the same sermon, too." "Oh, no," said the good elder, "his father was a dreadful smart man."

Chicago News: A dairy school has been opened in New York, and the milked cows are learning to chew their food with as much grace as a Vassar girl chews gum.

Old rich feathers have fallen from \$300 to \$15 a pound. If this keeps on, chickens will go out of the feather business. They won't work for nothing.

A Visit to the Bermudas.

Following is a summary of Rev. M. VanHorne's interesting talk to his Sunday School of his late visit to the Bermudas:

Many persons in contemplating a trip abroad fill their minds with imaginary scenes, and they are surprised if they are able to reap benefits from almost every phase of their experience. This is especially true if a sea voyage is included. The speaker declared three days at sea to be a positive advantage to anyone who had the physical strength to endure it. The Royal Quebec Steamship Company who manage the Lino between New York and Bermuda are an excellent opportunity for an outing on the broad ocean. They have staunch iron vessels, with the skilled service of mariners who seem to love the ship and the sea. Kindness and the comfort of passengers mark the character of the crew from the Captain down to the deck hands. The speaker gave many pleasing and instructive incidents of the voyage. The greatest interest, however, culminated in the description of the Bermudas. It was a matter of surprise to find them of coral formation. This surprise immediately awakened interest, and made the island appear like another world, if it were not for the strong resemblance of the people to those in the States. From outward appearance it would seem as though the coral insect had almost finished its work of making a low level group of islands when a volcano came on and lifted the group into a succession of beautiful hills, valleys, lakes, sea wells and caves.

The solid coral base is covered with a rich soil varying in depth from one inch to ten feet. This soil with the most equable climate in the world makes it the most advantageous garden spot now under cultivation. By rotating the crops, the fields may be kept yielding from January to December of each year. The lowest record of the thermometer is 60° and the highest is 85° in 17 years. The mean temperature of winter is 65°. With such a temperature and all winds sea breezes, the climate has been rightly named by Princess Louise "Eternal Spring."

The people are as religious and the opportunities for Christian culture as great as may be found anywhere in New England. Bishop Doane, for instance, has been so pleasantly remembered there, that he is remembered here for good work done here in Newport. A majority of the membership of the churches are colored people, as they are in all the parishes on the islands. Twenty-four churches for a population of 15,000 people furnishes ample opportunity for spiritual instruction. Under British rule, in freedom, the colored people have always enjoyed their rights before the Law, and the advanced views of the manifest in developing the spirit of self-reliance, although some of the degrading effects of slavery still remain. The spirit of the people, however, is raising them above it. We found here some of the noblest specimens of native negro manhood. The work of the island is largely done by colored people. On the wharf, out of every eye are colored men. Their homes compare favorably with those of the whites. It was most favorably disappointed in finding them doing so well, in the professions as merchants, planters, art workers and teachers.

If health is impaired, Newport, Saratoga and White Mountains, if it is summer, and if it is winter, Florida, Southern Europe and the Bermudas is recommended and finds a better opportunity for contemplation, and no surrounding spirit more than dame Nature has done for Bermudas."

One is struck with the profusion and beauty of the flowers. On Front street, as you land from the steamer, one's ideas of a business street in a tropical city is realized, and as we landed on the Sabbath, the city had the appearance of Sunday. Reaching the Custom House, one of the first attractions was a giant aloë, or century plant, far larger than I had ever before seen. We concluded it to be the best, for these plants cannot be looked upon without reminiscences of the past, both grave and gay. On going four blocks back into the city the scene changes. We found the streets as described, excellently well paved. Every cottage and villa possessed a flower garden. The houses stand well back from the street, and almost endless variety of tropical plants and flowers of flowers feels at home. One God had displayed his art in large and beautiful growth. The wonder tree to me, however, was the papaya or papaw. This is a tree with an erect stem and milky juice, leaves alternating with the flowers. It is found by the roadside in the desert quarries, seeming to grow right up out of the rock to a height from 25 to 35 feet. Sometimes the trunk has the appearance of the striped masts of a ship. Its fruit is an excellent vegetable. When ripe it is eaten as a dessert. It abounds in almost every yard.

The geranium flnds here a genial atmosphere, and I have cuttings taken from a bush 8 feet high. I saw at the Flats a bush 15 feet high many of the most beautiful flowers are those we know well, in fact are our annuals. I saw a field of blue grass was thickly studded with rich colored verbena and portulaca and sweet elysium growing by the roadside. One of the rarest sights is in the vicinity of Harrington Sound where were many hedges of oleander, pomegranate trees and hyacinth shrub loaded with their magnificent blooms, with a sky and sea in the background made up with imitable shades of blue. The public gardens in Hamilton and at St. George's contain many gems that may be made interesting subjects of study to the tourist. The waters are full of fish of rare beauty and excellent food, to the number of 108 varieties; among them the brilliant and graceful angel fish, the grotesque hog fish, the benignant faced cow fish and the voracious rock and shark. At Neptune's Grotto, a natural aquarium, many of these inhabitants of the deep are gathered and tamed; they will respond to their names and will follow their keeper to stroke them. The birds and their nests are certainly the wild bird could find no more beautiful home than Fairy land and Happy valley. These sports have been the scene of pleasure parties for four centuries. The cardinal bird, a sweet singer, is the reddest of all his class, and in the golden sunlight blinds one by the brilliancy of his hue. The chips of the village, the tiny silken dove, the black and blue bird will play at your feet under the shade of the ever fragrant banana tree.

The stranger will always be delighted with the explorations of the caves. They give a revelation of wonder and beauties under the earth. Within these, near the entrance, are to be found an almost endless variety of very fine ferns. A people located amid such surroundings cannot help feeling grateful for the smiles of Providence, and they are a contented and happy people.

The worst feature about nature in its dangerous tendency to consumption, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures entirely by purifying the blood.

Temper.

THE REASON WHY SOME HUSBANDS ARE QUIET AND SEDATE.

The admixture of different tempers among the brothers and sisters of the same family is a notable fact due to various causes which act in different directions. It is best to consider them before we proceed to draw evidence and attempt its interpretation. It is clear enough, and may be taken for granted, that the tempers of progeniture do not readily blend in the offspring, but that some of the children take mainly after one of them, some after another, but with a few threads, as it were, in various ancestral tempers woven in, which occasionally manifest themselves. If no other influence intervened, the tempers of the children in the same family would on this account be almost as varied as those of their ancestors, who married at haphazard, so far as their tempers were concerned; therefore the numbers of good or bad children in families would be regulated by the same laws of chance that apply to a gambling table. But there are other influences to be considered. There is a widespread tendency to family likeness among brothers and sisters which is not due to the blending of ancestral peculiarities, but to the prepotence of one of the progenitors, who has stamped more than his fair share of qualities upon the children. It may also be due to a familiar occurrence that deserves but has not yet received a distinctive name—namely, where all the children are alike and yet their common likeness does not trace to their progenitors. A new variety has come into existence through a process not of individuals, but of "co-fraternal" variation. The most strongly marked family type that I have personally met with first arose simultaneously in the three brothers of a family who transmitted their peculiarities with unusual tenacity to numerous descendants through at least two generations.

The least striking example of this is the foregoing; there are the events of domestic life, which instead of assimilating tempers tend to accentuate slight differences in them. Thus if some members of a family are a little submissive by nature, others who are naturally a little domineering are tempted to become more so. Then the acquired habit of dictation in these reacts upon the others and makes them still more submissive. In the collection I made for the Boston Herald of Boston, I am like the statement was constantly met with that one of the twins was guided by the other. I suppose that after their many childish struggles for supremacy, each finally discovered his own relative strength of character, and therefore the stronger developed into the leader, while the weaker contentedly subsided into the position of being led. Again, it is sometimes observed that a member of an easy-going family discovers that he or she may exercise considerable power by adopting the habit of being persistently disagreeable whenever he or she does not get the first and best of everything. Some wives try to tyrannize over husbands who are mild and sensitive, who hate family scenes and dread the disgrace attending them, by holding themselves in readiness to fly into a passion whenever their wishes are withstood. Thus the acquiescent habit of "letting alone," in a family familiar to the wardens of female prisons and lunatic asylums, and through their relatives and connections would describe their tempers by severe epithets, yet if they had married masterful husbands their characters might have developed more favorably. [Fortnightly Review.]

The German Barber on "Vimmien."

"If you could hear der marrit vimmien talk you would think him were simpler clothes than any of us. When ever a husband dandles his wife she exclaims, 'I hat got nothing to you.' 'Vonce my wife say to me: 'I hafn't got a satchel to put on, but I shall go choost der same.' I told her, 'All right; if she didn't mind it I could stand it, but she better keep her eye ovd for der bollee on account der law.' She did not every vimmien does when she engenders a choke. 'Vimmien' take a gente deal from a man, and a whole choke. Vimmien are fond of reading der choices in der sun, but, to der vimmien, reading a choke is as different from gitting von fired at you as a picture of a mouse is different from der real thing."

"Addresses are not choost der same like oder vimmien. I haf been reading der advertisement of Mlle. Hien, where it says she resorts to none of der sensational tricks of der profession to attract herself, but relies entirely on her merits and in der course of her blaying vill exhibit \$20,000 worth of dresses choost from Paris.' Half der female stars rely on talent der same way. Der talent of Langtry's bustle makes all der rest of her company address calls upon it to submerge a heroic hair. Dot bustle may be crushed at times, but only when she sits down mit noding to do; but it sveils mit bulge and gives more room to suit each character. Der only thing in all der range of dramatic expression which it does not do is to get itself torn pedween conflicting emotions. It is choost der same mit Mrs. Butler. She vill not resort to mere making faces and shouting long speeches, but vill rebreket der whole prod range of female character of it dakes sex vagons to carry her wardrobe."—[N. Y. Sun.]

Superior Advantages.

Furniture dealer (to elderly maiden)—And there is another advantage, namely, which the folding bed has over the ordinary kind.

Elderly Maiden—What is that, sir?

Furniture Dealer—You don't have to look under it to see if there is a man there.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Rheumatism.

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."

B. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others."

LEWIS BURMAN, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and secures to me a good night's sleep."

J. H. THORNTON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold."

H. HARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. 81c for 25c. Made only by D. J. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as a superior to any prescription known to me."

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PERRY MILL Wf, 341 THAMES ST

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern Lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, make it the true mid-link in that transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls, in Dakota; and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers a CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, making all transfers in Union Depots. Fast Trains of the DAY GOAHEADS, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, all between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City, and SEASONING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first class tickets.

THE CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R.R.

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fairbury, Nelson, Horton, Topeka, Herington, Hutchinson, Wichita, Caldwell, and all interior Kansas and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celebrated Pullman, Standard, and other first-class cars. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well built stations. Cleanliness, certainty, comfort and luxury assured.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all Northern Summer Resorts. Its Watertown Branch traverses the most productive lands of the great "wheat and dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwest Minnesota and East-Central Dakota. The short line, via Seneca and Kanabec, offers superior facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address:

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent

NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at

No. 56 Thames Street

A NEW

FISH MARKET

world announces to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and respectfully solicits a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,
No. 56 Thames street.

W. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

Reliable. One Price Clothiers of Fall River are showing large lines of Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

At prices generally lower than can be found elsewhere. Please have you visit us.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,
No 20 South Main Street,
51 Second Street, Borden's Block
Fall River, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS,
Teacher, Turner and Dealer, No. 8 Sherman street.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel, kindles quickly and makes an intense fire. Especially good for open grates. Cleanly, convenient and economical. Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

OR

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure special bargains in the commodities of everyday life when taken in quantities of one hundred lbs. or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

SEABURY'S

214 THAMES STREET.

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

FAIRLY REDUCED.
New York, \$2.

For Special Limited Tickets.
Reduction To All Other Points.
Steamers *Pilgrimage* and *Providence* in com-
munion. Leave New York daily, Sundays ex-
cepted, at 9 P. M. Due in New York at about
10 A. M. Connection by steam boat for
Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.
Sundays trips will be resumed early in April,
1888.

Passengers leave New York from Pier 28
North River, foot of Murray St., at 3.30 P. M.
daily, Sundays included, touching at Newport
at about 3.30 A. M.
Passengers not desiring to
leave the steamer at Newport should purchase
tickets via Fall River and take prior car for
Steamer wharf at 2.30 A. M. due at Newport
at 3.30 P. M. Fare \$2.50. Seats in parlors
and first class holders of New York tickets via
Fall River, Steam heat in staterooms. An
orchestra on each steamer.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
Geo. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

New York & Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus.

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887,
leaving Newport three times daily.

Sundays excepted.

7.30 A. M. From Providence to Boston, due
in Providence at 9.10 A. M. Boston 10.50 A. M.
also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington,
New London, Groton, and New
York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

10.30 A. M. From New York by New York
Express, with Drawing Room Cars from
Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston,
Stonington, New London, Groton, and New
York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due
in Providence at 12.15 P. M. and Boston at
1.40 P. M.

4.15 P. M. From New York, connecting with
train leaving Providence at 6.10 P. M., and
due in New York at 1.00 P. M.; also from
Providence and Boston by 1 P. M. Fast Express
from New York, due in Providence at 6.55 P. M.
and Boston at 7.55 P. M.

Leaving Wickford Junction, connects
with trains from New York and Provi-
dence as follows:

8.55 A. M. Connecting with train leaving
Providence at 8.40 A. M. and New London at
7.15 A. M.; due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

1.30 P. M. Connecting with Express Train
leaving New York at 9.00 A. M. with Draw-
ing Room Cars to Wickford Junction; also
with train leaving Providence at 12.30 P. M.,
due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

8.50 P. M. Connecting with train leaving
New York at 1.00 P. M. and Providence 6.10
P. M., due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and
Boston, as follows: 7.30 and 10.20 A. M.,
4.15 P. M. From Providence for Newport
at 8.00 A. M., 12.30 and 6.40 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at all points
South and West.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains
will leave Newport, week days, for Boston

7.30, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.10 P. M. RETURN, 5.30, 8.30,
11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.45, 6.00 P. M. From Boston
to Newport, 7.30, 10.20 A. M., 1.10, 4.15, 5.10,
8.30, 11.40 A. M., 2.55, 5.10 P. M. For Portsmouth, Groton,
Stonington, New London, Groton, and New
York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

11.40, 12.20 A. M., 1.10, 4.15, 5.10 P. M. RETURN,
11.40, 12.20 A. M., 1.10, 4.15, 5.10 P. M. From
Providence to New York, due in New York at
3.30 P. M.

8.45, 10.50 A. M., 2.55, 5.10 P. M. RETURN,
8.45, 10.50 A. M., 2.55, 5.10 P. M. From
Providence to New York, due in New York at
3.30 P. M.

1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.05, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 2.45,
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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, '87.

WITH 4-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

The Virginia legislature have elected John S. Barbour United States Senator to succeed Riddleberger.

Senator Blair's educational bill will take from the national treasury \$79,000,000. That would make something of a hole in the surplus.

The Annapolis Spectator of Annapolis, Md., says that it is with the following appropriate motto under its heading:

"We hope that it lives up to its professions."

The following it is claimed will compose the committee on Ways and Means in the National House of Representatives: Judge Mills, of Texas, chairman; Cox, McMillan, of Tennessee; Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Brockbridge, of Kentucky; Bynum, of Indiana; Gibson, of West Virginia; Turner, of Georgia (Democrat); Reed, Judge Kelly, of Indiana; McKinley, of Ohio; Fuller, of Iowa (Republican).

The cold and blizzards throughout the West have been very severe during the past week. In some parts of Colorado the thermometer has reached 50° below zero. Throughout Kansas and Nebraska the cold has been so intense that many lives have been lost. There have been heavy snow storms as far south as Texas. The cold and snow have extended in nearly all parts of the country except in Rhode Island. Here there has been no indication of snow as yet and very little cold weather.

Judge Bradley's claims to a seat in Congress are judged to be very weak, even by Democrats. The party in Congress propose to hold this contest so as to see whether or not there is any likelihood of the next Presidential election being carried into the House of Representatives. In that case they will unseat Arnold speedily, so as to throw out the vote of Rhode Island by equity dividing the delegation.

Hon. Franklin Treat, of Warwick, a member of the State Senate, died on Wednesday of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Treat was a native of Maine, but had lived in this State since 1875. He was a man of large business capacity, and was much respected by hosts of people throughout the State. He was a Democrat in politics and had been the party leader in his section of the State for many years. The death of Mr. Treat makes three deaths in the present membership of the General Assembly within the last two weeks, Thomas T. Carr, of Newport, Thomas O. Kenyon, a Senator from South Kingstown, and Mr. Treat.

The Providence Telegram has already laid out the Republican programme for next year, with ex-Governor Wetmore for U. S. Senator, ex-Mayor Hayward, of Providence, for Governor, Knos Lapham, of Warwick, for Lieutenant Governor and ex-Speaker Wilson, of East Providence, for Representative to Congress. This is the first time that we ever knew that the Telegram was in the confidence of the leaders of the Republican party. We should now be rather inclined to believe that the above suggestions were a supposition on its part rather than any tangible information it has received for its enemies. Still we like a portion, at least, of the programme and would be very glad indeed for an opportunity to support it. Wetmore for U. S. Senator and Hayward for Governor ought to be a ticket that all good Republicans throughout the State could heartily support.

We believe the time has come when the suffrage laws of Rhode Island should be amended so as to put the people of this State more nearly on a footing with those in the other New England States. In other words the property qualification for foreign born citizens should be removed, and no distinction should be made between the foreigner and the native. We believe that every safe guard should be thrown around the suffrage, and every just regulation should be made to guard against fraud and illegal registration and voting, but the naturalized citizen should be rid of the odious property qualification. The foreigner coming to our shores must remain here five years before he can be naturalized and in that time he ought, if he is ever to become a true American by adoption, to become acquainted with our institutions and mode of government and be able to act with intelligence in regard to the choice of officers who are to govern us.

The Bourn bill, so called, we believe to be a measure in the right direction and we have no hesitation in saying it ought to become a part of the fundamental law of the State. We are not of that class that believe the Constitution of our State fatally defective, or that it should be generally altered. We want no Constitutional Convention to tear the Constitution to shreds, and give us, we know not what, in its place, but certain amendments prepared and adopted in the way presented by law are needed in order that the State may keep pace with the advanced times. This suffrage extension is one of them and we believe if the question is submitted to the people in April that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a three-fifths vote for its adoption. Both political parties, by their delegates in the General Assembly, are now leaning in favor of the bill, now let them honestly back up that record at the polls. When all distinction between the foreigner and the native in regard to suffrage is broken down one great cause for political agitation will be removed from our State.

Newport Charity Organization Society.

This society held its annual meeting Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall and was fairly attended. Hon. John Hare Powell presided and in opening the meeting spoke briefly of the society's work that had come under his observation as Mayor of the city, and complimented the society and its management in the highest terms.

The treasurer's report for the year gave the following excellent showing:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from last year.....	\$446.67
Dues.....	53.00
Contributions.....	925.00
Interest.....	51.44
Loan.....	10.00
Total.....	\$1,486.11

EXPENDITURES.	
Salary of the Secretary.....	\$200.00
Salary of Agent.....	150.00
Salary of Janitor.....	30.00
Repairs and Fuel.....	300.00
Printing and Stationery.....	75.00
Postage.....	10.00
Relief Fund.....	6.00
Annual Meeting.....	9.00
Balance.....	50.00
Total.....	\$732.12

The president's annual report, read by Capt. J. P. Cotton, included, in addition to the doings of the past year, an outline of what has been accomplished by the society since its organization, and proved a most interesting document. Of the 156 families, under the society's care at the beginning of the past year, but 49 remain and only 48 new names have been added. This makes the total number of dependents at present but 97, against 150 in 1886, 140 in 1885, 95 in 1884, 102 in 1883, 88 in 1882, 152 in 1881, 200 in 1880, and 336 in 1879. The expenditures, too, have been less for the past year than for any year since the society was organized, a fact which, when we consider the great increase in population, speaks well for the society and its management.

Reports of the Dorcas society, Townsend Home for the Aged, Children's Home, Flower Mission, Cheerful Givers and Industrial School were also read, and each showed much good work to have been accomplished.

The following were selected as officers of the Charity Organization Society for the ensuing year:

President—Edmund Tweedy.
Vice President—F. W. Tilton.
Secretary—Miss Mary S. Burdick.
Directors—Messrs. Edmund Tweedy, Darius Baker, F. W. Tilton, Miss Hunter, Andrew K. Quinn, Rev. Mr. Simmons, W. R. Buffum.

News in Brief.

Western brewers are beginning to boycott barley grown in Kansas and Iowa.

At Selma, Ala., Sunday, a crazy faith doctor offered up a colored woman as a passover sacrifice.

P. C. Smith of New Jersey has been appointed to succeed Higgins as appointment clerk of the treasury department.

An expedition for excavation of the ruins of ancient Babylon is ready to start from Philadelphia.

The funeral of a Trafalgar square rioter called out 100,000 people Sunday.

In the senate Monday Mr. Hoar presented a resolution for a centennial celebration of the inauguration of the constitution. Mr. Pugh made a speech against a holiday recess. In the house a resolution was adopted instructing the appropriations committee to report in the general deficiency bill all claims which have been passed by the court.

Gen. N. P. Banks has been appointed to act as United States Marshal for Massachusetts until his successor shall be appointed.

Two prominent citizens of a Louisiana town quarrel and kill each other.

A young woman in New York was Monday sentenced to imprisonment for killing two canary birds.

Five men were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Tilton, Ga., Monday.

In the Senate Tuesday the Blair bill was made the first order of business after the holidays. A long discussion took place on Mormonism, but without any action or cause for action. In the house nothing was done.

The great raft of logs which was being towed from Nova Scotia to New York is adrift somewhere off Block Island in the direct track of commerce.

A business men's telegraph between New York and Chicago is to be built.

A train of the New York elevated road left the track Tuesday.

Weeping Water, a Nebraska town, was almost wholly destroyed by fire Tuesday.

In the senate Wednesday the bill providing for the appointment of a fishery commissioner was passed. The joint resolution for adjournment over the holidays was discussed at length and concurred in by a vote of 37 to 19. The house ordered several new committees and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative-elect Kane of New York.

Ex-Secretary Manning is not expected to live.

The heaviest storm in 20 years visited the Haytian coast on the 6th inst. A number of wrecks with loss of life are reported.

An awful explosion and fire, caused naphthalene, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, with the loss of four lives and a great destruction of property. At least 20 persons were injured.

The Great Eastern has been sold for the metal which is in her.

Professor Virchow thinks the crown prince will yet live to be emperor of Germany.

The short supply of coal in Kansas is explained by the General Manager of Atchison's coal business. The increase in population the past season has been unusually large; many mills and factories consuming large quantities of coal were built; the corn crop was light, and it was impossible for the railways to supply the demand for fuel,

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Carlisle's Committee and the Contest for His Seat.—The Tariff Debate.—The Wits of the House.—Pressure to get on Good Committee.—Senator Chandler's Bill.—The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1887. It was really an impressive spectacle in the Chamber of Representatives when speaker Carlisle showed his sense of fairness and his appreciation of the proprieties, by voluntarily retiring from the chair and calling upon the members to relieve him of the responsibility of appointing the Committee on Elections, to pass upon the various contested cases, his own included. The House complied with the request, and this committee, as lately constituted, is considered the strongest in years.—Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, being Chairman. It is quite probable, for obvious reasons, that the Carlisle-Thombeck case will be the first one disposed of, but none of them are likely to be taken up until some time after the holiday recess, which is to be from the 23rd inst. until the 4th prox.

For the first time during the session, the proceedings of the House were enlivened the past week by a political discussion on the tariff, in which there was some sharp sparring between Messrs. Reed, Hatch, and Cox. The passage between the gentleman from Maine and the gentleman from New York, recalls their witty sallies of the past when they so often furnished merriment for their colleagues, and the frequenters of the galleries. Mr. Allen, of Maine, who is one of the few privateers from the South in Congress, has also come to the front as one of the wits of the House, and these three are expected to keep on hand a fresh stock of fun to be given out occasionally, as the members can stand it, during the whole session.

The usual pressure for choice assignments on committees is being brought to bear on the Speaker, much of his time, when he desires to be otherwise engaged, being consumed in such importunities. There are about 400 ambitious statesmen anxious to serve the Ways and Means Committee. There appears to be no reason to doubt that Mr. Mills, of Texas, is to be its chairman.

In the Senate, business is fairly under way, and scores of bills, many of them back number bills—some couched in new language—are being brought forward and urged for consideration.

Among the number may be mentioned Senator Chandler's bill for Federal supervision and regulation of Congressional elections in the States of South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, for the alleged purpose of securing free and fair elections in those States. There is not much likelihood of this bill becoming a law but there is a measure to insure the first degree of honesty in her elections. With fair elections in the region lately in rebellion there would be less southern Brigadiers in Congress.

Senator Callahan's bill for the United States Postal Telegraph appropriates the sum of four million dollars for the construction of lines of telegraph to connect the chief cities of the country, and provides for the regulation of charges, and the appointment of employees. This measure has warm advocates, as well as bitter opponents, and it is impossible to foretell its fate.

Senator Stewart's bill provides that gold certificates be a legal tender, and that no gold shall be coined hereafter except to meet coin obligations, and also proposes the repeal of the act of Feb. 28, 1875, regulating the coinage of two million silver dollars monthly. But the honorable Senator reckons without his host, in undertaking to dispense with silver, the people's money, as a circulating medium, and I feel perfectly safe in predicting that his crusade will be, as it should be, unsuccessful. Senator Farwell's bill prohibiting the immigration of paupers, convicts, and other objectionable persons from any foreign country into the United States, and in case of their coming, providing that they be forthwith returned, seems worthy of commendation, if properly enforced. While this country is large enough to welcome many millions more from the old world, in our broad borders for Anarchists, and the criminal classes.

Eugene Higgins, the "offensive partisan," who has long been the particular aversion of the Mugwump supporters of the President, has resigned, to take effect on New Year's day; there are those who think that the retirement of Higgins was caused by a broad intimation from Mr. Cleveland that his services were not indispensable. Such, however, is not the case. The President has always warmly commended his pot and Secretary Fairchild pronounced him one of the best employees under the government. The Mugwumps can get very little comfort from this resignation.

JOHN BROWN.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Newport Associates, No. 4, Northern Mutual Relief Association.
President—John J. Peckham.
Vice President—William S. Bailey.
Secretary—Samuel A. Gaville.
Collector—David Stevens.
Treasurer—Daniel L. Cummings.
Marshal—Arthur W. Gilman.
Chaplain—Gilbert Fowler.
Inner Warden—Andrew J. Kilwin.
Outer Warden—John V. Hudson.
Organist—Hattie J. Reed.
Medical Examiner—C. F. Barker, M. D.
Relief Committee—John J. Peckham, William S. Bailey, Gilbert Fowler, Mrs. M. L. Farwell, Mrs. C. M. Grant.
Trustees—James B. Brown, John P. Sanborn, Edward F. Marsh.
Auditing Committee—Oswen G. Langley, James B. Brown, William S. Bailey.
Representatives to the General Association—John J. Peckham, Edward Newton, Alternates—Thomas S. Nason, Charles C. Stevens.

Court Warrant, No. 6979, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Chief Ranger—James B. Edward.
Sub Chief Ranger—George W. Cooper.
Financial Secretary—Alvin F. Weaver.
Treasurer—Joseph Taylor.
Recording Secretary—Joseph W. Milton.
Senior Woodward—James Buchanan.
Junior Woodward—Joseph Gilbrath.
Senior Beadle—Grubane D. Curran.
Junior Beadle—James Groves.
F. C. R.—Joseph Hale.
Trustees—Messrs. Lawton, McLean and Curran.

Court Warrant, No. 6979, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Junior Past Chief Ranger—W. H. Young.
Chief Ranger—Daniel G. Roche.
Sub Chief Ranger—John Adams.
Treasurer—George Taylor.
Financial Secretary—C. T. Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—C. T. Sullivan.
Senior Woodward—H. Smith.
Junior Woodward—H. Smith.
Senior Beadle—D. Galvin.
Junior Beadle—H. Knowe.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M.

Worshipful Master—R. W. S. Franklin.
Senior Warden—W. H. Hamilton.
Junior Warden—E. W. John Myers.
Treasurer—W. J. James.
Secretary—R. W. A. Hilditch.
Chaplain—William H. Cranford.
Senior Deacon—William H. Cranford.
Junior Deacon—George W. Smith.
Senior Steward—Everett J. Gordon.
Junior Steward—Charles E. Spooner.
Sentinel—John Sumner.
Marshal—Thomas Harrington.
Musical Director—Jacob L. Frank.

Powell Council, No. 68, Home Circle.

Leader—John H. Wetmore.
Vice Leader—Frank H. Landers.
Treasurer—George V. Vennou, Jr.
Past Leader—William G. Harris.
Secretary—Edward L. Spencer.
Financial—Andrew J. McMahon.

TREASURER—JOHN H. CROSBY, JR.

GUIDE—GEORGE H. WILBOR.

WARDEN—ABRAHAM ALMY.

RECORDING SECRETARY—ALEX. C. GERRITH.

MEDICAL EXAMINER—F. H. HAINKIN, M. D.

AQUIDNECK ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, O. O. F.

Chief Patriarch—Robert M. Pike.

High Priest—Archibald B. Boyer.

Senior Warden—Seth B. Hammett.

Recording Secretary—Alex. C. Gerrith.

Treasurer—Roscoe F. Cummings.

Junior Warden—Frederick Greene.

Chief Captain—John H. Wetmore.

Trustees—William Allen, George F. Houghton, Joseph H. Pike.

The gigantic raft of logs which was being towed from Nova Scotia to New York broke loose from the tug Miranda last Saturday, off Block Island, and has not yet been found. A large number of steamers and tugs are searching for it. Secretary Fairchild has authorized the Collectors of Customs at New York and Newport to make such use of the revenue cutters Grant and Dexter in guarding against danger from the drifting raft as the interests of commerce seem to demand.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday last to wreck a train on the northern division of the old Colony road near Northboro. Some wretch put a lot of ties across the track, but fortunately they were pushed aside and no harm was done.

Col. Colt, the assignee of the National Rubber Co., of Bristol, has returned from New York with \$21,000, with which an additional 25 per cent. of the arrears of operatives' wages was to be paid on Friday.

The 12 cars which the Old Colony Company have ordered of the Mason Car Company of Springfield will be long and expensive, of solid mahogany interior finish and turtle back roof.

Smith, Covert & Co., leather dealers of Albany, have suspended. Liabilities from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands, Wafted by the tropic breeze; ZOZOMONT in headlight fragrance Can be surpassed by no other. Teeth it whitens, perfume it.

One Great Merit. That of the teeth, ZOZOMONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing while as of cleansing the teeth, and improving the breath, it stands alone.

"SPALDING'S GLAZE," handy about the house, mends everything.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

Virginia makes formal provision in her Code for the expatriation of any of its citizens who may desire to relinquish citizenship.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

DON'T

Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Bloating, Indigestion, etc. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing it. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or cause all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we can do our great best. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or cause all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DRUMMER STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Sun	Moon	High water
1st	21 Sat	22 Sun	23 Mon	24 Tue
25 Wed	26 Thu	27 Fri	28 Sat	29 Sun
30 Mon	31 Tue	1 Wed	2 Thu	3 Fri
4 Sat	5 Sun	6 Mon	7 Tue	8 Wed
9 Thu	10 Fri	11 Sat	12 Sun	13 Mon
14 Tue	15 Wed	16 Thu	17 Fri	18 Sat
19 Sun	20 Mon	21 Tue	22 Wed	23 Thu
24 Fri	25 Sat	26 Sun	27 Mon	28 Tue
29 Wed	30 Thu	31 Fri	1 Sat	2 Sun

Last Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 11m., evening.
New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 21m., evening.
First Quarter, 22d day, 2h. 1m., morning.
Full Moon, 30th day, 3h. 14m., morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of the teeth, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, allays the nervousness, soothes the gums, keeps the teeth in the best position, and is the best of all the oldest and best female medicines in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
113 Touro Street, corner High.
Office hours 11 to 2.
Telephone connection.

Marriages.

On Monday, Dec. 19, by Rev. G. J. Magill, Mr. John Allen and Miss Mary M. Kesson, both of Newport.

Deaths.

In this city 16th inst., Helen M., daughter of William G. and Elizabeth S. Ward, aged 36 years.

In this city, 19th inst., Benjamin Franklin, son of William and the late Mary Emma Yates, aged 2 years, male, and 18 days.

In this city, 18th inst., Harriet P. S. Rhoades, widow of Benj. H. Rhoades, aged 71 years.

In Block Island, 12th inst., Mrs. Lucy Champin, in her 88th year.

In Stamford, Conn., 19th inst., Rebecca Lawton, widow of the late Moses Lawton, of this city, in the 81st year of age.

In Portsmouth, 20th inst., Louise, wife of Frederick Chase, in her 60th year.

In Andover, 19th inst., Almira, wife of John B. Colvin, in her 73d year.

In Andover, 20th inst., John A., widow of Samuel White, in her 70th year.

In North Providence, 21st inst., Nancy J., widow of Christopher Brown, in her 81st year.

In Lincoln, 17th inst., Mary A. M., widow of Valentine Chase, in her 77th year.

In Cruncheon, 18th inst., Sally, widow of George A. Smith, in her 87th year.

In Rockland, R. I., 18th inst., Stephen Nutting, in his 80th year.

In Providence, 10th inst., Martha Lippitt, aged 82; 16th, Charles C. Rice, 57; 16th, Patrick Tully, 66; 16th, Hiram W. Colwell, 73; 19th, Nason Miller, 85; 20th, Anney E. Mayo, 83; 19th, Sebastian Taylor, 65; 19th, Mrs. Maria V. Kenner, 84.

In Lansingborough, N. Y., 10th inst., Miss Maria Scerry.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 19th inst., Abraham Myers, aged 69 years, a native of Nyack, N. Y., and brother of Councilman John Myers, of this city.

In New Haven, 16th inst., George Hutchins, aged 62 years, formerly of Newport.

A New Feature.

"CHRISTMAS DAY."

Miscellaneous.

CONTRACTORS,
BUILDERS,
CONSUMERS.

Do not fail to see and get the latest patterns of the best goods in the market, always sold by

Geo. A. Weaver,

19 & 23 BROADWAY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Lane Door Hangers are the best. They are all steel and run on steel tracks. One builder has used forty (40) sets on one contract. See them in use at the Old Colony S. B. depot, Gas House stable, Ocean House stable, also at Wm. Thurston's, Benjamin Anthony's and Jonathan Stinson's. Parties building new houses are covering the roof with mica or John's Roof felt. It is durable, economical and fire-proof. 20,000 feet sold this year. Sold by the roll or cut by contract.

POULTRY NETTING.

From one to six feet wide. Everyone can use it with economy. A one foot of the old fashioned Fall River Pattern Sweeds from units just arrived. It is no longer necessary to be bothered with pulleys and weights to raise your window sash. Buy the new Fall River Sash Balance. It can be applied to old frames at a slight cost. I have it.

JOHN HOLLER'S RAZORS.

Warranted made of the best India. Steel and superior to all others. Try them.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Huribut's patent glass handle knives and forks, unaffected by hot water or grease, unbreakable. Rogers' silver plated tea and dinner sets. Carvers of extra quality in large assortment. H. & B. Pocket Cutlery holds a fine edge, made stronger and with superior finish. 100 patterns of Knives at 25c. each.

SKATES.

A large line reduced 25 to 40 per cent. from last year's prices. To be sold regardless of cost. Skates sharpened and repairs furnished. A choice line of

SLEDS.

Select patterns, well built. I want the public to remember that their wants can be better supplied with me than elsewhere in the city. Look for me

SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1888.

An elegant work full of information and illustrations. Place your orders early and get what you want before the stock is exhausted.

FERTILIZERS.

Do not be annoyed by the agent who comes to you the day after you have ordered your fertilizer. Get it at home just as cheaply.

Wadsworth's Silica Paint, Union Lead, Pure Oil, Turpentine, Wood Stain, Fillers, Dryers, Varnishes, Colors, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Paint Brushes, White Wash, Brushes, Dusters.

WOODENWARE

In all its branches. The best broom in the city for 25c. Carpet Sweepers \$1.75.

Hill's Improved Clothes Dryer.

Stand on your stoop and hang out your clothes without going into the wet.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Egg Food, Food, Gargle Cure for your Cows. Don't fail to have it handy.

Horse Supplies,

Robes and Blankets.

The largest line ever opened to the Newport trade.

Let me call attention to my line of Sporting Material—American Dead Shot Powder. The boys all say he's a perfect shot that has been winning on storage since last April in room in Newport to store it. Quarry men want it because it is the strongest, quickest and best, and price right.

19 & 23 Broadway.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE.

Stoddard Lectures

Five Magnificently Illustrated

Lectures I

Tuesday, Dec. 27,

CONSTANTINOPLE!

Course Tickets, Reserved Seats, \$3.50

Course Tickets, Admission \$2.50

LECTURE BEGINS AT 8 P. M.

Tickets will be on sale to subscribers MONDAY, NOV. 14, and to non-subscribers TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

W. H. WESTCOTT, Manager

THE

Newport Journal

is published every Saturday, at

207 Thames street. The paper is

compiled very carefully from the

columns of the Daily News and

contains a much larger variety

and amount of local matter than

could otherwise be well afforded.

The Newport Journal is of great

value to people away from New-

port who are interested in its

affairs. Price \$2.00 a year. Sam-

ple copy free.

T. T. PITMAN,

Publisher,

Newport, R. I.

A. C. Landers' Column.



HEADQUARTERS

—AT—

A. C. Landers',

167 Thames Street.

—AT—

Head on more wood, the wind is chill

But let it whistle as it will

We'll keep our Christmas, never fear

The fittest time for festive cheer.

Then forth to the woods let the children go,

And gather plenty of the mistletoe.

Prepare for the day, one and all,

Dress every church, school and hall;

Sound the good news far and high,

Sing praises to the One on high.

Let every heart rejoice and sing,

And round the world the chorus ring,

Then thousands of voices will soon raise

In their joyful songs of praise,

All singing to halt the happy morn

When the Saviour, Christ was born.

Then listen to all the Christmas bells,

What a joy their music tells,

Gladdest day for every one,

All good deeds by all be done.

And in all our great joy and glee,

Preparing gifts for the Christmas tree.

Remember the poor in every section,

Such gifts are in the right direction.

But what to buy from year to year

Is a problem that must now appear.

Who displays the most varied stock?

Where do the shrewdest buyers flock?

What dealer stands without a peer,

And stood the test from year to year.

Offered the masses goods that's cheap

With all the new novelties, they yearly seek.

Don't "Landers" name first appear?

For all competitors, he has no fear,

This he claims for this great house,

For "No duce" chance of rivalry,

For can you find wherever you try,

Such a wonderful collection as he can supply;

Hence he stands alone in the field,

This fact cannot longer be concealed.

He does assure, and you'll find it true,

No Newport store presents such a view.

Dolls of every grade, the children's delight,

No admission is charged to view the curious

sight.

Such a variety that's offered must surely

please,

That all corners too, can buy with ease;

Dressed in every shade, tint and hue,

With hats or bonnets and bustles too.

He has them in china, rubber and wax,

All with truly hair, minus the flux;

The finest French dolls with a regular wig.

Hand-knit dolls with a jaunty rig;

Regular rag dolls dressed in long frocks,

And the "cheapest" dolls have boots and

socks.

Baby dolls with hair, Jap's that's nearly bald,

Others you must say should be shaved;

Yes, dolls I have by the dozen score,

Five months old, or less, or more.

Stockings and boots and little French gaiters,

Darky dolls dressed in mids and walters;

Dolls to let to be keeps complete,

Puffs, fans, necklaces that are very neat

Building blocks in both walnut and ash

You can build a castle with little cash,

Japanese tea pots, and fancy rose jars,

Tin locomotives with tenders and cars,

All shades of plain and twisted candles,

Fancy night lamps with polished brass handles

Ladies bags purses, and alligator books,

Little iron ranges that truly looks

A regular hand engine made at the hub,

Gord reminder of the old "button" tub,

Portfolios, tablets and perf card cases

Toilet sets, figures and bronze vases,

Military tin pins all dressed for a parade

Little bath tubs for the dollies to wade,

The huge bath tubs just suits every lad

The pitcher you'll find is no wag,

And the plantation bank has a dancing figure

Strange to say it is a jolly nag,

Heller's cabinets of conjuring tricks,

Another new tank with a cow that kicks,

Horizontal engines that works by steam,

The latest novelty in dolls sewing machine

Skin covered horses in drays and carts

Air guns that shoots slugs and darts,

Toy watches and little marble clocks

Wagons just filled with building blocks,

Checkers, cards, dice and chips

Hobby horses, reins variety of whips,

American fort balls and the regular rugby

Long logged dude that says, oh please hug me

Wooley sheep, fur rabbits and cats

Carved wood links and letter racks,

All sizes of drums with solid brass body

Buffalo bill guns every boys hobby,

Swords, guns, revolvers and officer caps

Portfolio desks and tablets for legs,

Cornets, french horns and other musical toys,

Velocipedes tricycles for the older boys,

United States map decorated in states,

Steam engines, locomotives or their mates,

I have all the standard and latest games

But for want of space I omit their names,

But I can count them up by the score,

The exact number I'm not quite sure,

Now I must pass all these novelties by

And mention our pet sensation that takes

every eye.

Young "bruno black" the educated bear

One that is trained with the greatest care,

As he turns his head from side to side

And opens his mouth just as white,

You'd think he was about to sneeze

But in fact he's only trying to tease,

Before he gets his hands into place

To beat the drum with ease and grace

He beats the drum like a veteran drummer

The boys all say he's a perfect stunner.

All the children come from far and near

Each one will say, oh how queer

To see the bear beat the drum

I am really glad, that I come

And Santa Claus is quite as high

Saluting each one as they pass by

To remind you as he has done before

That you have arrived at "Landers" store.

167 THAMES STREET,

A. C. LANDERS.

* Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *

New Advertisements.

Holiday Goods!

My stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS is composed of a large assortment of

Toilet Sets, Manicure

Sets, and Nut Sets.

In PLUSH of the finest quality and latest

Shaving Sets and Gents' Traveling Sets,

IN LEATHER.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Just the thing for the Boudoir.

POTPOURRI,

For ROSE JARS, a combination of sweet-

scented flowers, producing an exquisite

perfume.

Before purchasing call and inspect my stock

of Christmas Goods.

C. M. COLE, 302 Thames St.

—AT—

Christmas & New Year's Gifts

CONSISTING OF

Carls, Books, Booklets, Portfolios, Pic-

tures, Albums, Frames, Pocket Books,

Brooding Cases, Music Halls, Collar

and Cuff Boxes, Japanese Goods

in variety, Pianos and Or-

gans at

301 THAMES STREET.

A. B. CORBIN.

—AT—

ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S, 144 Thames St.

BUY YOUR

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

144 THAMES ST.

—AT—

BEWARE

—OF—

Cheap Photographs.

Look out how you invest in photographs which

are sold through agents. Don't let them show

you a most elegant sample, and make you

believe you will get the very best quality

of photographs in the country at one-half the regu-

lar price of first-class work. Remember an

artist who makes NOTHING BUT fine art work

will have business without the assistance

of agents. "Why?" Because first class work-

men are very limited. While there are hun-

dreds of an inferior class that have to use all

possible means to sell their work at any price.

This he claims for this great house,

For "No duce" chance of rivalry,

For can you find wherever you try,

Such a wonderful collection as he can supply;

Hence he stands alone in the field,

This fact cannot longer be concealed.

He does assure, and you'll find it true,

No Newport store presents such a view.

Dolls of every grade, the children's delight,

No admission is charged to view the curious

sight.

Such a variety that's offered must surely

please,

Farmland Family

Seasonable Hints.

In a recent bulletin issued by William Brewster, professor of agriculture at the Canadian Agricultural College, he states that the remaining food used for all cattle is prepared three times a week, and consists of forty pounds of pulped turnips or mangolds, fifteen pounds of hay and three pounds of bran per head daily on an average of kind and age. These foods are mixed in a heap about four feet deep, and are turned over, or during the sweet stage of fermentation, which is usually when the temperature reaches 70°, the nutritive ratio of this mixture is 1:3.5, and the market cost is sixteen cents per head per day. The cost to the farmer is about nine cents. Water is given at a temperature of about 40° and the stable is never over 60° in temperature, with proper ventilation. The feeding space for each animal is 100 cubic feet.

In the use of cut hay, a saving estimated at twelve per cent. in feeding horses, and thirty per cent. for sheep, was realized last winter. The animals cannot leave any amongst their food, and they eat more of the rougher portion. With an uncovered court, where cattle, horse and sheep manure are regularly removed, where cattle are exercised every day over the rougher portion, plaster Paris is systematically used in cattle stalls, where all surface liquid is caught in a tank, where drains from stable tanks lead to tank also, and where the liquid can be applied to the manure pile as required, there is, during the winter, practically no waste by evaporation, washing away or over-fermentation. Much snow lying long renders proper decomposition of materials, and necessitates hauling to piles in fields in winter, and turning over in the yard in the early spring so as to induce rotting.

Prof. Brown claims that manure made from animals, properly fed, contains a much larger percentage of nitrogen than is generally supposed. He also contends that in association with other fertilizers it is much more valuable and safe than the use of nitrate of soda or other special materials. He claims that the nitrogen in farmyard manure is equivalent to thirty-four pounds per acre, so that the college farm seems to be accumulating rather than losing nitrogen.

Feeding Straw Profitably.

Opinions of feeders differ pretty widely as to whether straw can be fed with profit or not. The best dairymen are strongly opposed to any straw feeding to cows giving milk. One of them said to us recently, "I never let my cows get a taste of straw if I can prevent it. It is used for bedding, and they will eat some, no matter how well fed, as it is a change; but I find much rather they would not. It feeds brewers' grains, a ration very stimulating to the production of milk, but not very rich in itself, and not making milk of very high quality, though it is the best that the people in beer-making cities are likely to get."

Feeding straw successfully probably requires peculiar conditions not generally found. It is a dry feed, and therefore ill adapted to making milk. It is not a rich food in any respect, much of it being a woody fibre of no more nutritive value than so much sawdust. What it does contain is mainly carbon, or heat-giving matter, and if it were even richer in this it would not alone keep an animal in vigorous health. And yet there are feeding uses for straw in which it serves an excellent purpose. Given with luscious meal or cotton seed, it furnishes the bulk which those excessively condensed forms of nutrition require for safe keeping. As it is bulk rather than nutrition that is needed, straw may well be used in winter for this reason, and it is a safe practice. This has been found true in practice by those who have given it a trial.

There is great difference in the quality of straw. That from the early-cut grain retains more freshness, and becomes much less hard and woody. Too often straw is considered severely weathered, and cut late and poorly stacked it rots down into very poor stuff. It is better even than that to be relied on for winter feeding, unless there are large supplies of foods rich in albuminoids to give with it.—E.S.

Making Straw Into Manure.

It is always best to use enough straw or other absorbent to prevent waste of either the solid or liquid droppings of stock. And it is very doubtful whether it ever pays to use more than this. A huge straw stack worked into the manure pile makes a big but delusive show. It is in fact, a big pile of straw in spring it cannot all be drawn on the fields in time for plowing, and is therefore left to rot down in the barn yard. By this the bulk is reduced, but generally also with more loss of plant food than the straw itself furnishes. Thus, by trying to use all his straw the farmer is obliged to wait a year before he can get the manure on his land, and then apply less value than if he had used the straw otherwise, and it is a waste of what would bring a market value, where there is a market, is greater than its manure value, even could it be hauled on the land for nothing.

These facts explain one of the reasons why continued grain growing is so exhaustive to soil. The farmer who grows much grain seldom keeps much stock, or if he does he is apt to try to get to eat up his superabundant supplies of straw. Either of these plans tend to soil exhaustion. If the stock there is, of course, no manure. Feeding on straw makes manure so poor that it is to be diminished in bulk before it is worth drawing away. The use of concentrated commercial fertilizers has taught farmers some valuable lessons with regard to the relation between bulk and value in manure. It is in places where grain has been sold and the land fed with straw for years that these chemicals are most in demand. With this hint before us, we suggest to farmers to make their barnyard manure somewhat more concentrated than they have of late years been in the habit of doing.

Plowing Clover Sod in the Fall.

Clover differs from the grasses in having its roots which will maintain life after its top is wintered. Its leaves are its life, and when they are covered with earth or other matter the plant quickly dies. Its roots are also green and succulent, decaying rapidly. For all these reasons we think clover sod had better not be plowed in the fall, unless it is intended to sow it with grain early in the spring. This, however, is rarely done, the clover being universally recognized as a better preparation for corn, potatoes or other food crop.

Time to let the clover grow in the spring before the sod is turned under. A very little manure spread as thinly as possible in the fall will stimulate the clover wonderfully. If it is applied on the sod there will be no waste, as the clover roots will hold it, and the leaves and stems of clover will prevent it from washing away. If, put in a stone jar.

plowed under in the fall, clover leaves and roots will lose some of their soluble plant food by leaching through the soil before spring.

Recipes for the Table.

CREAM PUFFS.—One cup of hot water, one-half cup of butter, boil together, stirring in a cupful of dry flour while boiling. When cold add three eggs not beaten. Drop by tablespoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a quick oven twenty-five minutes, being careful not to open the oven door more than is necessary. This makes fifteen puffs. Take care that they do not touch each other. For filling, take a pint of cream, a cup of powdered sugar and whites of two eggs, with flavoring of any sort preferred. When the puffs are cold, cut a round piece out of the bottom of each, scrape out the inside with the center of a whipped cream, fill back the piece taken from the bottom, set on a dish and ice.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Wash and peel eight large potatoes, divide them lengthwise through the middle, hollow them out neatly with a knife or spoon till they are reduced to the thickness of a dollar piece. Take the insides of two or three baked potatoes, two shalots chopped finely, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a small piece of fat bacon cut into dice, a pinch of chopped parsley and chives, and beat the whole to a paste, with pepper and salt, then add the insides of the potatoes and fill them with this mixture, except just at the upper part; then put the potatoes upon a buttered tin and bake in the oven; in half an hour, if both sides be browned, serve.

FRIED POTATOES.—Peel them and boil in salted water; do not let them boil until they are soft. Beat one egg and have ready some fine cracker crumbs; roll the potato in the egg, and then in the cracker and fry in butter until a light brown, turning frequently so that the color may be uniform; or the potatoes may be dropped into hot lard. In this case, a cloth should be laid over a plate and the potatoes should be drained for a moment in this before sending them to the table.

FITTERS.—Put into a stew-pan one pint of water, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of white sugar. When it boils stir rapidly one pint of flour. Let it cool a little; white broken beat into six eggs, each one broken by itself and well beaten in before another is added. Have boiling lard and drop the dough, which will stiffen, in lumps like a small jelly-nut, into it. Eat with sugar or melted butter and sugar, flavor with vanilla or nutmeg.

OATMEAL PORRIDGE.—Take two ounces of oatmeal and one and one-half pints of water. Rub the meal in a basin with the back of a spoon in a small quantity of water, pouring off the fluid after the coarsest particles have been removed. The milkiness continues repeat the operation until the milkiness disappears. Put the washing into a small pan; stir until they boil, adding a pinch of salt, and boil until a soft, thick mucilage is formed. Sweeten to taste.

JENNY LIND CAKE.—Two and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in three sheets (two of white). After taking out the quantity for the two of white, leaving less than a third, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one grated nutmeg; add a little more flour to the dark; put together with thin frosting.

BUTTERFLY MUFFINS.—These have had to be tried to become a standard breakfast dish. Beat hard two eggs to a quart of buttermilk, stir in flour to make a thick batter, about a quart when it is mixed, and lastly, a teaspoonful of salt and the same of soda. Bake in a hot oven in well-greased tins. Muffins of all kinds should only be cut just around the edges, then pulled open with the fingers.

FRIED PANCAKES.—Scrape and leave in cold water for an hour, then cook half an hour in hot salted water, wipe, slice lengthwise, dip in melted butter, then in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper, and fry in boiling drippings. Drain free of fat and dish.

GRAHAM CEMS.—One egg, well beaten, one cup of cold water, one cup of sweet milk, a little salt. Stir into these enough graham flour to make a stiff batter. Put in graham pans and bake from twenty to thirty minutes in a very hot oven.

SMALL POTATOES.—Take potatoes about the size of a marble, put them into a stew pan with plenty of butter and a good sprinkling of salt cover, and shake occasionally until they are quite done, about an hour.

RICE CAKES.—To one and one-half cups boiler rice, add three eggs and flour and milk enough to make a batter, adding a little salt. Fry a high brown.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One head of cabbage chopped fine. Pour over it a dressing made of a gill of vinegar, one gill of oil, a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of mustard, beat the size of a nut, and half a teaspoonful of salt; boil all together when cold add a gill of milk.

BIRY NEST.—Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a pint of cold milk, add a pint of boiling milk, flavor and cork. Pour into some egg shells that have been emptied through a hole in one end. When firm remove the shell, lay the neck eggs in a dish and cover them with custard made of a pint of milk, yolks of three eggs and a cup of sugar, boiled and flavored.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES.—One pound of sugar, a pound of butter, a cake of chocolate dissolved in a pint of warm water, a quart of molasses, three eggs, two ounces of soda and just enough flour to roll out. Coat with chocolate frosting.

BARLEY SOUP.—Four pounds of cracked beef shank boiled slowly four hours; let cool, skim, add half a cup of barley, boil an hour and serve.

CELERY DRESSING.—A third each of bread crumbs, chopped celery and cracker crumbs, one egg; season with cayenne pepper.

STUFFED VEAL.—Cut slits in a piece of veal and fill with a forcemeat of half a pound of salt pork, an onion and a potato chopped together; season and bind with an egg and bread crumbs.

Household Hints.

Bottles may be easily cleaned with hot water and fine cinders.

Pantry should never enter into the bill of fare of a dyspeptic.

Fish is made more digestible and has its flavor brought out by a few drops of lemon juice squeezed over it.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end; put the finger in and the longer it is kept there the better.

Oilcloth may be kept bright for years if properly varnished once season with good varnish.

Those who are troubled with sleeplessness, should, if strong enough to do so, take a long walk in the evening. Lying in the open air also promotes sleep.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

The season is reached when every one should wear thick woolen stockings. The custom may necessitate a slightly larger boot, but if adhered to, by far fewer colds will be suffered from.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept, there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

It is claimed that shoe is best cleaned with hot soapy water then polished with kerosene.

For chilblains take ten pounds of oak bark, put it in a kettle and pour on it six quarts of water. Let it boil down to four quarts. Soak the feet in it and it will effect a certain cure.

A remedy for tender feet is cold water, about two quarts, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia, one tablespoonful of bay rum. Sit with the feet immersed for ten minutes, gently throwing the water over the limbs upward to the knee. Then rub dry with a crash towel, and all the tired feeling is gone. This recipe is good for a sponge bath also.

Milk should immediately after milking be cooled by ice or running water. When that is done the can, or whatever it is, should be left open. The milk should be frequently stirred; otherwise it will curd unevenly, and if so it will quickly sour.

A pound of fine talcum put with a pint of boiling water and allowed to boil until when put upon a carpet with a soft brush, is said to brighten the colors and remove surface dirt.

Fresh pork for the healthy and active man or woman is good and nourishing, but it must always be well done.

A material for fastening knives or forks into their handles is much needed. The best cement which is used for this purpose is made by melting one pound of colophony, brought of any drugist, and eight ounces of sulphur. It may be kept in a jar or reduced to powder. Take one part powder and mix with iron filings, fine sand or brick dust, and fill the cavity of the handle, then heat the stem of the knife or fork and insert. When cold it will be found to be firm in its place.

Feminine Fancies.

Fringes made of ostrich feathers are noted upon dressy wraps.

Some of the new felt bonnets and hats are made to imitate straw braid.

"Cardova," or leather collar, is a fashionable color for promenade costumes.

Red and black is a favorite combination, and the roads so employed are of the brightest.

Green is a popular color, and is seen in all shades, from pale lettuce color to dark Russian green.

Bedford cord is the name of a handsome woolen material which resembles corduroy, but lacks the velvet finish.

Rich fabrics, simple styles and exquisite color effects characterize the dressy evening toilets of the present season.

Fur collarettes, which are also called scarfs, are cut deep and round, and are pointed in front or finished with square ends.

Narrow bands of curled ostrich feathers are used to finish the edge of dressy bouquets, producing a very soft and pretty effect.

Natural-plucked beaver, brook otter and other brown furs are used on white cloth coats for small children, with very pretty effect.

Gauze fabrics made up over light silk are chosen by young women for ball toilets, and an endless variety of airy fabrics are shown.

When costumes of woolen or silk are made with underskirts, of plush or velvet, the sleeves of the basque are made of the same material as the underskirt.

Handsome sash ribbons of moire antique, set at the back of the basque, and falling in long loops and ends, are often added to ball costumes of transparent materials.

Many woolsens are being introduced to supersede ladies' cloth. These are sufficiently heavy to wear in the coldest weather, yet are very fine and soft, and are diagonal in weave.

How Much a Man Eats.

It has been calculated that, on the average, each man who attains the age of three score and ten consumes during the course of his life twenty wagon loads of food, solid and liquid. At four tons to the wagon this would correspond to an average of about a hundred ounces of food per day, or say some one hundred and twenty ounces per day during adult life, and about eighty ounces during infancy and youth. Most modern doctors agree in regarding one hundred and twenty ounces of food per day, corresponding to five or six half pints of liquid food, and seven or eight pounds of solid food, as in excess of the real dietary requirements of a healthy man or woman.

Yet probably most of us take more than this, in one way or another, during the day. Dr. Laister, from an extensive analysis of the dietary of soldiers, sailors, prisoners and the better paid classes of artisans and professional men in London, found the average daily quantity of solid and liquid food to be one hundred and forty-three ounces. Doubtless many take much less, but unquestionably many take much more than this. When one one mentioned before Sydney Smith the twenty wagon loads of food calculated for each man's allowance, he turned to Lord Durham, who like himself was corpulent (and not without sufficient reason) with the quaint remark, "I think our wagons, Durham, must be four-horse driven. There are members of the London Corporation, to seek no further, whose wagons must be six-horse driven, and well loaded at that."—The Cosmopolitan.

A Tired Mother's Story.

This tender story of a mother's experience is published in the Christian Weekly. She had laid her little child with great care and pains for company of distinguished guests, when her little girl accidentally overturned a bureau of gray on the snowy cloth.

"What should I do? It seemed a drop too much for my tablecloth. I was about to jerk my child down angrily from the table, when a blessed inspiration on her face, caught a sorry, frightened, appealing look I never saw, and suddenly a picture of the past came before me."

"I was myself a little nervous girl, about eight years old, in the happy home of my childhood. It was a happy day in winter. It was an afternoon when the lamp was introduced, and father had brought a very handsome one. The snow had drifted up against the kitchen windows; so, although it was not dark, the lamp was lighted. Mother was sick in bed upstairs, and we children were gathered in the kitchen to keep the noise and confusion away from her. I was feeling myself very important, helping to get supper ready, and I thought I was helping, and in my deliciousness I seized the lamp and went down into the cellar for some butter; I tried to sit it on the hanging-shelf, but alas! I didn't give it room enough, and down it went on the cemented floor.

"I shall never forget the shock that it gave me. I seemed almost paralyzed. I didn't dare go up stairs, and I was afraid to stay down there. To make it worse, I heard my father's voice in the kitchen. He had cautioned me again and again to be careful of that lamp, and there it lay, all smashed to pieces.

"But his voice seemed to give me impetus I needed to go up and meet the scolding or whipping, or both, which I felt sure awaited me, and which I really felt I deserved. So I crept up over the dark stairway, and as I entered the kitchen I met my father, with such a stern look upon his face, as that I was frightened. I saw that he had no need to tell him what had happened. He had heard the crash, and if he hadn't I guess my face would have told the story.

"The children stood silently around waiting to see what father would do, and I could see by their faces that they were horror-stricken, for that lamp had been the subject of too much talk and wonder to be smothered with a sensation. As for me, I felt so frightened, so confused and so sorry, that I couldn't speak. But upon glancing again at father I saw the angry look die out of his eyes and one of the tenderest pity take its place. I don't think that he saw the same look in my child's face to-day. In a minute he lifted me in his arms and was hugging me close to his breast. Then he whispered, oh so kindly, 'My dear little daughter, we all know it was an accident, but I hope you will take the small lamp when you go down cellar again.'"

"Oh, what a revulsion of feelings I experienced! It was such a surprise to me that I was suddenly overwhelmed with feelings of love and gratitude, and burying my face I sobbed as if my heart was breaking. No punishment could have affected me half so much, and nothing could so brace the memory of it from my mind.

"How I loved my father to-day, as the sight of my little girl's face brought it all freshly before me! Will she love me as dearly, I wonder, twenty years or more from now, because moved by the same impulse that stirred my father's heart in that long ago time. I was able to press the little frightened thing to my heart, and tell her kindly that I knew that she would be most careful in the future. Will she be helped by it when she is a mother, as I have been helped by it to-day?"

Suddenly Turning Gray.

Staff-surgeon Parry, while serving in India during the Mutiny, saw a strange sight. Among the prisoners taken in a skirmish at Chanda was a sepoy of the Bengal army. He was brought before the authorities, and put to the question. Fully alive to his position, the Bengalee stood almost stupefied with fear, trembling greatly, with horror and despair plainly depicted on his countenance.

The examination was proceeding, the by-standers were startled by the sergeant in charge of the prisoners exclaiming, "He is turning gray!" All eyes were turned on the unfortunate man, watching with wondering interest the change coming upon his splendid, glossy, jet-black locks. In half an hour they were of a uniform grayish blue.

Some years ago a young lady who was anxiously awaiting the husband she had married, a letter conveying the sad tidings of his shipwreck and death. She instantly fell to the ground, insensible, and so remained for five hours. On the following morning, her sister saw that her hair, which had been previously of a rich brown color, had become as white as a cambric handkerchief, her eyebrows and eyelashes retaining their natural color. After a while the whitened hair fell off, and a new growth of gray. This case coming under the observation of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, showed his belief in the possibility of the sudden conversion of the hair from a dark color to snow white. No man knows more about the hair than Dr. Wilson; but he is at a loss to explain the phenomenon quite to his own satisfaction. "It," says he, "is established that the hair is susceptible of permeation by fluids derived from the blood vessels of the skin into the substance of the hair, and that by quantity and nature being modified by the peculiarity of constitution of health of the individual—it follows that such fluids, being altered in their chemical qualities, may possess the power of impressing new conditions on the structure into which they enter. Thus, if they contain an excess of salts of lime, they may deposit salts of lime in the tissue of the hair, so produce a change in its appearance from dark to gray."

Then he tells us, "The phenomenon may be the result of electrical action; it may be the consequence of a chemical alteration wrought in the very blood itself, or it may be a conversion for which the tissue of the hair is chiefly responsible." So many "may-bees" from such an authority prove that the mystery of the sudden whitening of the hair is yet unsolved. It is likely to remain unsolved, since the doctor most modest than most of his of the mysteries of the hair to man."

[Popular Science Monthly.

In New Jersey.

Aunt Mary—Johnnie, did you hear the angels singing last night?

Johnnie (an English boy)—Well, rather, and they bit me, too.—Life.

Unexhaustible good nature is the most precious gift of heaven, spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought, and keeping the mind smooth and equal during the roughest weather.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,
I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stuvell, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. H. Bush, M.D., South Falm, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. I was unable to live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using
two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Sausalito, Cal.

For years I was in a decline. I had much cough, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward K. Carter, Lowell, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Longmont, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 65¢ per bottle, \$2.

SICK HEAD-ACHE. NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE.

BOTH ARE SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED STOMACH AND LIVER. **MANDRAKE** IS A SEDATIVE, AND AS COMPOUNDED IN

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL PERMANENTLY CURE

HEAD-ACHE!

The pills are sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢ each, per box, 3 boxes for \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of 10¢. Dr. J. C. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

NOTICE!
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS repaired and recovered. Samples of all kinds of coverings on hand. Also all the new styles of sticks, canes, and umbrellas, including Yale lock keys, and all kinds of repairs. All kinds of tools, sharpened and polished. Orders promptly attended to. Umbrellas and Parasols for sale. **ROCCO BARONE**, 7 Kinsley's Wharf.

Banking and Insurance.
First National Bank.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 9, 1887.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of Directors will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1888, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Newport National Bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1888, at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Business Cards.

SLOCUM & BLUCK, CITY MARKET,
144 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables and Fruit, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
S. P. SLOCUM. JOHN BLUCK

M. COTTELL, Furnishing Undertaker,
3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
Residence, No. 70 Thames Street.
R. C. COTTELL, Residence, 104 MILL-ST. NEWPORT.

JOSEPH M. LYON,
Plumber, Brass Founder and Copper-smith.
No. 236 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Have constantly on hand a variety of Force and Life Pumps, which are warranted. Also Water Closets,

A. L. Burdick's Column.

FOR SALE LOW

FOR CASH.

OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be

Paid When Due.

2 New Dennett Jump
Seat Carryalls.3 New Extension Top
Carryalls.Get low to the ground and extra lined.
Warranted in every way.6 New Phaeton Top
Buggies.4 New Side Bar Top
Buggies.

WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.

2 New Side Bar Box
Top Buggies.4 New Democrat
Wagons.2 New Standing Top
Carryalls.1 Very Nice Light Vic-
toria.

1 Very Nice Victoria.

Painted black. Cost \$800. Will
sell the same for \$300.2 Single Canopy Phaet-
ons, 2d-Hand.1 Double Straw Seat
Phaeton with Canopy.Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in
good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension
Top Carryalls.3 2d-Hand 6-Seated
Double Carriage.1 2d-Hand Pony or Chil-
dren's Carriage.Will carry six children and can use a
very small horse. The carriage is
lined with Corduroy, all ready
to use and cheap.Also several other carriages which I
will sell cheap. Anyone in want
it will pay them to look
over my stock before
purchasing as I
want very much
to reduce
stock.

A. L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP

382 SPRING STREET,

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Weaver Avenue

East of OCEAN HOUSE.

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

1121 Broadway & 578 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.60 Canal Building & 287 Thame Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

CASWELL'S

Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga
Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommended
for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE

FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleans
and Invigorates the Scalp, Ton-
ic and Stimulating to the Growth
of the Hair, Cools the Head, and
as a Dressing, Soft and
Brilliant in Effect!

PREPARED BY—

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Family and Dispensing Chemists.

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

W. S. N. ALLAN.

All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals and

Fancy Goods.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' pre-
scriptions.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS.

CIGAR CASES,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

CIGAR TUBES,

SMALL BOXES OF

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and
examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co

306 Thames Street.

Opp. Post Office.

INSURANCE

NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore
represented in Newport by Mr. Job T.
Langley, deceased, having been transferred to
me, policies and renewals in the same will be
written at this office, where transfers and en-
dorsements can be made:—

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

Queen Ins. Co. of London.

Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and
London.

Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those al-
ready represented by me, enable me to write for
any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the
highest standard and character of the companies
offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$2,000,000

American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. 2,301,854

Fire Association of Philadelphia. 4,200,524

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford. 4,700,932

Imperial Ins. Co. of London. 8,727,000

Guardian Ins. Co. of London. 7,500,100

Provident Washington Ins. Co. of
Providence. 500,428

British American Ins. Co. of Toronto. 802,442

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn. 4,200,524

Queen Ins. Co. of London. 7,976,703

Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester. 6,498,167

Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edin-
burgh. 5,332,056

Northern Assurance Co. of London. 5,338,676

Phoenix Assurance Co. of London. 7,887,117

Office Merchants' Bank.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

Chamber Furniture!

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions,
Carpets, Oil Cloths and
Mattings.M. COTTRELL,
COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-15 Next to the Post Office.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S.
Patent Office attended to for MODERATE
FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office,
and we can obtain patents in less time than
those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as
to patentability free of charge, and make
NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN A PATENT.
We refer here to the Postmaster, the Sup't.
of Money Order Div. and to officials of U. S.
Patent Office. For further advice, terms and
reference to actual clients in your own State
or County, write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Medicine.

AYER'S
PILLS.If the Liver be-
comes torpid, if the
bowels are constipated, or if the stomach
fails to perform its functions properly, use
Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.For some years I was a victim to Liver
Complaint, in consequence of which I
suffered from General Debility and Indi-
gestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills
restored me to perfect health.—W. T.
Brightney, Haverhill, W. Va.For years I have relied more upon
Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action,
and do their work thoroughly. I have used
them with good effect, in cases of Rheu-
matism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.
—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and
Liver troubles, from which I had suffered
for years. I consider them the best pills
made, and would not be without them.—
Morris Gutes, Downsville, N. Y.I was attacked with Bilious Fever,
which was followed by Jaundice, and was
so dangerously ill that my friends de-
spaired of my recovery. I commenced
taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my
customary strength and vigor.—John C.
Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.Last spring I suffered greatly from a
troublesome humor on my side. In spite
of every effort to cure this eruption, it in-
creased until the flesh became entirely
raw. I was troubled, the same time,
with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking
Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free
from pain, my food digested properly, the
sores on my body commenced healing,
and, in less than one month, I was cured.
—Simuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my
family, and believe them to be the best
pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.My wife and little girl were taken with
Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once
began giving them small doses of Ayer's
Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the
disease became any worse. In a short
time the bloody discharges stopped, all
pain went away, and health was restored.
—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of this star, Alpha Cen-
tauri, may be stated in round numbers
to be twenty billions of miles. Now a
billion means a million of millions, so
that the distance of Alpha Centauri
may be stated to be twenty millions of
millions of miles. Let us now try to
form some conception, however imper-
fect, of this amazing distance. Let us
suppose a railway line to leave the
earth, traveling day and night at the
rate of fifty miles an hour without stop-
pages. In six months it would reach
the moon, in 200 years it would reach
the sun, and in 4,000 years it would
reach the planet Neptune, the orbit of
which forms the extreme known limit
of the planetary system. The same
train, however, would not reach the
star Alpha Centauri in less than 42,000-
000 years. One more illustration may
be useful. Comets, in general, revolve
in very eccentric orbits. When a comet
is in the perihelion of its orbit it is
comparatively near to the earth; on the
other hand, when it is at the aphelion it
is remote—in many instances very
remote from the earth. For instance,
the celebrated comet of 1835, known as
Donati's comet, one of the greatest
comets of modern times, at the time of
its passage of the perihelion, was dis-
tant from the sun 50,000,000 miles, but
when it has attained the aphelion of its
orbit (which will occur in about 1000
years hereafter) its distance from the
earth will not be less than 30,000,000,000
miles. Now our typical railway train
starting from the earth would not reach
the aphelion of the orbit of Donati's
comet in less than 60,000 years, and yet
the explosion of Donati's comet is
only one-seventh-hundredth part of
the distance from the earth to Alpha
Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.
—(Good Words).

THE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS.

It is well to remember, at this season,
why all these preparations are
made to give pleasure to those we love.
The observance of Christmas has been
growing, year by year, until it is uni-
versal in all civilized countries. Its
real significance is no doubt often lost
sight of. People give to each other be-
cause it is the fashion. But may we
not also believe that the very spirit of
the day is also a more generally recog-
nized and acted upon? What progress
would the spirit of peace and good will
among men have made if it had not
been for that event whose occurrence
we so soon celebrate.That coming among men of one
whose mission it was to save them from
their sins, to quicken them to a new
life, to reveal to them the possibilities
of moral nobility in human nature, to
condemn among them a purring sym-
ple, which, working from within,
should lift them above the degrading
influences of their environment and
render them superior to circumstances—
that was surely an event we do well
to celebrate, an event whose recollec-
tion is well fitted to make us glad.Christmas Day is not only a gift day;
it is, or should be, a day of rejoicing
over the introduction of a new element
into human life—an element that makes
life worth the living no matter what
circumstances may be; an element
whose potent alchemy changed all men
into brothers, and makes impossible
for ourselves a happiness that does not
have as one of its chief constituents the
giving of happiness to others.And that is why Christmas Day
ought to be the happiest of the year. A
gift that has cost the giver some self-
denial and sacrifice brings him more
than it does the recipient. On no other
day in the year do we find it so true
that it is more blessed to give than to
receive. Let the Christmas spirit be
carried into the coming days, and it
will turn them all into holidays."The great influence of woman can-
not be fully estimated," said the
teacher of the young ladies' Bible class.
"Every young woman should ask her-
self this question: 'Am I my brother's
keeper?' And then the real girl in the
corner seat remarked, just loud
enough to be heard, that a girl with
any spunk would rather be the keeper
of some other girl's brother.""Why did you get engaged?" asked
one sweet girl of another sweet girl.
"God's help!" said the other, who re-
plied, "A great deal of pressure was
brought to bear on me, and I had to
yield.""Can you tell me," asked a Sunday
school teacher of a little girl, "why the
Israelites made a golden calf?" "Be-
cause they hadn't gold enough to make
a cow," was the reply.—Some Funny
Things.

What Christmas Says to New Year.

BY VIRGINIA E. TOWNSEND.

While upon the air there swells
Music of our Christmas bells.Soft the joyous sounds I hear
Soft thy coming feast, New Year.Hear across the dark, chill ways
Of the wan and spectral days.That 'twixt us must ever go
To their winding sheets of snow.Thus shalt come unto thy throne,
As a king comes to his own.On thy shining brows set down
Beautiful young Year, thy crown.Till high talk the world to bless
With thy Season's wide largess.Thou shalt hear thy robes sing,
In the sweet south winds of spring.At thy call shall come the May,
Lifting up her green-leaved way.And against the daisies' snow
Shall June's wild roses glow.Where the June lilies' ancient wait,
And the Summer-hoat her state.Softly, they appointed time
Up the sky thy fair moons climb;And thy year-time's promise be
Oh, young Year, faithful to thee.When thy harvest's rippling gold
Brown arms of the fields unfold!And when ripened fruits and grain
Thy vast garner's hush again.At thy touch shall hush unfurled,
Autumn's splendor of thy world.But when the clock strikes thy day,
Down our waiting century's way.Larger aim and taskwork be,
Than thy season's, set for thee!Speak the Past's dark riddle now!
Where old things' strength in night,
And new things' light in light!By my Master's lowliness
Lift and Golden-hoat her state!May the world's heart, worn and tired,
With thy nobler mood be fired!On the long night and the need,
On the hardness and the greedOf the Age—a light divine,
May the new ideals shine!Round the earth's dull air he stirred
With the Song his shepherd's heard.And as dawn, when hills are gray
Promise splendor of the day.So mankind behold in thee
Sign of what God's world shall be.And when thy great task is done,
And the last day's goal is won,Mid the years' strand, fairest yet,
On thy century's proud page writ—
Be to us best gift of the Great—
Happy New Year—Eighty-Eight.

THE DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of this star, Alpha Cen-
tauri, may be stated in round numbers
to be twenty billions of miles. Now a
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a cow," was the reply.—Some Funny
Things.

Extraordinary Word-Play.

BY VIRGINIA E. TOWNSEND.

At a recent meeting of a club of lit-
erary people in this city the subject
of the evening was "Word-Play." A
prize of a handsome set of Chambers'
Encyclopedia was offered to the one
who should get into a single sentence
the greatest number of names of New
York publications, the sentence to
make perfect sense and to contain no
reference to the publications named.The members worked diligently all
the evening, and the prize was won by Mrs.
Mary E. Bryan, assistant editor of
George Munroe's publications and
author of "Mauch," "Kildee," and
other novels. She far outstripped the
other competitors and achieved the ex-
traordinary feat of getting into one
harmonious sentence a play upon the
names of seventy-nine New York news-
papers, weekly journals and magazines.This is a record of word-play, to give
an account of a startling message from
the world of the Occult. Here it is:Times more dreadful than eye has yet
been witness to or Graphic art por-
trayed are now at hand, to Judge from
a Telegram that came at a late hour
yesterday through a mystic Messenger,
more swift of Dispatch than any Express
train or Homing Pigeon or even Mercu-
rial, the wisest of the gods of Olympus
saying that a Tribune of inexorable
Power had decreed from a celestial
Forum that the Sun should be eclipsed,
each Star should fall, the World should
be wrapped in a Shroud of darkness,
the wind, "that grand old Harper," be
stilled and Life be no more; which
awful News, carried Post haste through
Toson and Country, has spread like
fire through the Kingdom of Dread,
and though Public Opinion is divided
as to its Truth, yet many a man in this
Christian Nation has made a Chronicle
of the prophesied catastrophes in his
Journal during a Leisure Hour, and it is
upon this Saturday Night, in these
Golden Days of a Century that marks
the highest Epoch of civilization, the
close of the Nineteenth Century, with
Rites of our Society gossip, while it is
held under excited Review by every
Citizen at Church, at Home and Abroad,
at the Saloon, the Bazar, the Theatre
and on the Street Railway or the Pro-
duce Exchange, over his Wine, his com-
muter or his Ledger, or with a Myriad
Companion or Friendly Visitor in his
Study, being discussed alike by the
sober Churchman and the gayest of the
gay, the member of the Society of
the Army and Navy, by the Advo-
cate of orthodox faith and the Inde-
pendent thinker; the Metropolitan, the
Mirror of Fashion, and the simple Ang-
ler and Agriculturist, beside the Forest
and Stream; by the Mechanic, the
Builder and the Brewer, as by the
Banker and the Stockholder; by the
Cosmopolitan forever taking his Outing,
the Ruralist ever content with his
Cottage and Barn; by the non-adver-
tising Merchant, who fails, and the
Commercial Advertiser, who succeeds;
by the old and the Young People, even
the Little Ones—in short, by every
Progressive American who is Wide
Awake to the interests of the human
Fraternity.—N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 2.

Stage Qualifications.

It is announced that Ethel Sprague,
daughter of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague,
is studying for the stage and proposes
to play tragedy. Does Miss Sprague
possess the following requirements?A set of teeth that have never been
tampered with by a dentist?
Can she say, "My God, where am I?"
without getting out of breath?Can she fall on a hard pine floor
and drive a ten-penny nail into her
head with her own teeth? "Ouch!"Can she look a bookbinder in the back
seat of the gallery steadily in the eye
and yell loud enough to wake up a
policeman two blocks away?Are her shoulders white and beauti-
fully moulded?
Is her hair auburn, and does it curl
slightly?Can she stride a distance of twenty-
four feet without turning her toes in?
Has she an arm the length of a grace-
fully from the shoulder to the wrist?Has she vitality enough to enable her,
after she has run a dagger through
her heart and died on the vest of her
lover, to come out before the curtain
and bow and smile to a wild and woolly
audience?If Miss Sprague possess these qual-
ifications she need not hesitate a mo-
ment about going on the stage, whether
she can speak above a noisy whisper,
or not; but if she lacks them, the night
she makes her debut she will probably
experience about the same sensations
Roscoe Conkling did when her father
chased him around the corner of the
Sprague residence with a large calibre
duck gun in his hand.—St. Paul Globe.I have been a great sufferer from ear-
rings for many years, and have used
many different remedies, but I had none
which helped me, but I had none which
did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Hair
Preparation. I used it for several weeks,
and now my hair is growing again, and
my head is comfortable.—Mrs. George S. Judson,
Hartford, Conn.The oldest Analaplist book published may
be found in the Library of Cornell University.
It is a little sixteenth century satire, a preten-
dedit from Satan to the Pope and theologi-
ans.Physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in
cases of scrofula, and in every form of chronic
disease, because this medicine is safer to take,
and is more highly concentrated,

